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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUBJECT Background Information on Soviet Scientists Possibly Connected with Bacteriological Warfare

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 25X1 1. The only Soviet scientists [ ] in Latvia or the USSR who were ever connected with the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology IMENI GAMALEYEA in Moscow were Professor Nikolay Pavlovich Naumov and Dr Alexei Dimitrovich Speransky. [ ] he is very old. His work was in the field of bacteriology. Dr Speransky is a neuro-pathologist who worked in experimental medicine at the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Moscow. His main field was the function of the brain. In 1937, Speransky was the Director of the Institute which at that time was called the "All Union Institute of Experimental Medicine." [ ] recently [1952] learned from Dr Max Brandt who was a former professor at the University of Latvia and now editor of "Von der neuen Entwicklung der Sowjetmedizin" that Dr Speransky has fallen out of favor in the Communist regime. [ ]
- 25X1 2. [ ] the following Soviet scientists [ ] are thought to be associated with bacteriological warfare research at various Soviet or Satellite institutions:
- 25X1 (a) Professor Nikolai A Anichkov. He is a pathologist and his special work has been in the field of blood sclerosis. [ ] he was working at the Institute of Pathology in Leningrad.
  - 25X1 (b) Professor I V Davydovskiy. He is a pathologist who formerly worked in Moscow. However, I have heard from sources that I cannot recall that Davydovskiy fell out of favor with the Communist regime and I do not know his present whereabouts.
  - 25X1 (c) Vera Alexejevna Krestovnikova. [ ] in 1914 [ ] she was working as an associate professor at the Medical Institute For Women. Her main subject was diseases of the eye. She was married to a chemist and as early as 1914, she was extremely leftist

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25X1

- 2 -

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in her political sentiments. [REDACTED]  
 before 1944, she was working with her husband on a study of the Bubonic Plague.

- 25X1 (d) Olga B Lepeshinskaja. She is a biologist and considered one of the pillars of medical science in the USSR. [REDACTED] in 1952 [REDACTED] she had received the Stalin award within recent years. Lepeshinskaja started a completely new theory about the development of living cells, which according to her quotation, "ignores the decadent viewpoint of the Western World such as heredity and other repulsive fascistic inventions." Within the last year [REDACTED], [REDACTED] her latest publication entitled "The Creation of Cells From Living Matter and the Role of Living Matter in the Organism." In this publication, Lepeshinskaja claims to be able to develop cells from egg yolk which has been taken out of the shell. Her proof for this scientific claim is very poor and is substantiated in part by a few sketches and a few poorly developed micro-photograms. However, the Soviet Academy of Sciences of which she is a member sings her praises very highly, not only for this work but also for her other work. [REDACTED] Lepeshinskaja's fame is based on the fact that her writings are more political than medical and in every second sentence or so, she refers to either Engels, Marx, Stalin or Lenin. [REDACTED] The 15 Oct 52 issue of "Berichte Des Osteuropa-Instituts An Der Freien Universität Berlin Heft 5" ("Reports of the East-European Institute at the Free University of Berlin") edited by Professor Max Brandt contains a review of Dr Lepeshinskaja's book and [REDACTED] one sentence to illustrate her writing: "The depth and wisdom of the Stalin Theory about the development of Nature and Society stimulates the Soviet scientists to search for the new and newest inventions which increase the power of the Human over Nature." [REDACTED] under such circumstances no really fruitful development of medical science in the USSR is possible because no scientist dares to oppose the established teachings of Pavlo unless he wishes to risk his freedom or life. Pavlo is the Soviet Aristotle [sic] of modern times whose viewpoints are considered to be the one and only truth. Pavlo proclaimed these truths in 1939 and 1940 and ever since then, [REDACTED] Soviet science regarding medicine has come to a stop.
- 25X1 (e) V S Yermoleva and Z V Yermoleva. [REDACTED] in 1917 [REDACTED] both of them were studying bacteriology. They did not seem to be in any way remarkable and [REDACTED] not heard of them at any time since then. [REDACTED] no idea where they are now
- 25X1 (f) Professor D K Zabolotny. His field is bacteriology and epidemiology and he was a student of Menshikov, a former famous scientist at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. [REDACTED] Dr Zabolotny has studied and done research work on the Bubonic Plague and cholera.
- 25X1 3. [REDACTED] a Soviet institute in Kaluga where studies of Glanders are being made and from German technical journals that [REDACTED] certain German scientists have expressed reason to believe that the USSR is producing bacteriological warfare material at this institute. There is also another institution near Kronstadt on the Baltic [REDACTED] in 1915, it was called the "Fort of Alexander III") where there is a laboratory and [REDACTED] this institute is active at this time [REDACTED]. The special field of research at this institute is the study of the Bubonic Plague and in World War II, it was not destroyed by the German army because the Germans hoped to take it over for the valuable equipment contained in the laboratories of the institute.

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- 3 -

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[redacted] that bacteriological warfare research is being carried on in varying degrees at the following other Soviet institutes:

- (a) Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Science, Moscow
- (b) Institute of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, Leningrad
- (c) Institute of Virology, Academy of Medical Science, Moscow
- (d) Medico-Biological Station, Academy of Medical Science, Sukhumi
- (e) Institute of Microbiology and Epidemiology of the South East ("Mikrob") Saratov
- (f) Military Medical Academy im S M Kirov, Leningrad
- (g) Scientific Research Institute (NII No 42), Moscow
- (h) Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology and Hygiene of the Soviet Army
- (i) Installation at Vozrozhdeniya Island, Aral Sea
- (j) Voroshilov Military Academy of Chemical Defense, Moscow
- (k) Dzerzhinsk Chemical Works, Dzerzhinsk.

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